IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend paragraph [0006] as follows:

[0006] Various anti-thrombogenic agents, such as heparin, have been developed and incorporated into bio-compatible articles to combat thrombus formation. In a living system, heparin inhibits the conversion of a pro-enzyme ~~of infection may lead to life-threatening complications when an article is implanted into a host organism. Thus, binding of an inti-infection agent to a surface of an implantable article can reduce the risk of infection when such an article is introduced into a host organism~~ (prothrombin) to its active form (thrombin). Thrombin catalyzes a complicated biochemical cascade which ultimately leads to the formation of a thrombus.

Please amend paragraph [0025] as follows:

[0025] In the present invention, any medical device may be used. Preferably the medical device of the present invention is an implantable device such as a vascular graft, endoprosthesis or stent. Other medical devices may also be used, such as, catheters which are minimally invasive. The vascular graft may include a hollow tubular body having an inner and an outer hydrophobic surface. More preferably, the device of the present invention is a small caliber vascular graft and most preferably an ePTFE vascular graft. The purposes of this invention, the term "vascular graft" is meant to include ~~endoprosthesis~~ endoprostheses which are generally introduce via catheter.

Please amend paragraph [0028] as follows:

[0028] In a further embodiment of the present invention, the medical device having at least one hydrophobic surface has a bio-active coating thereon which is the reaction product of a polymeric backbone, an amine-terminated hydrophilic spacer and a bio-active agent. This product is initiated by a first reaction that includes reacting in the presence of a first dehydrating agent a bio-compatible polymer backbone containing one or more functional groups selected from the group consisting of carboxyl functionality and mixtures thereof with a hydrophilic, amine-terminated spacer having at ~~lease~~ least one amine group at its first and second ends. In this first

reaction, one of the amine groups reacts with one or more functional groups in the polymer backbone to bond the spacer to the polymer backbone. The bio-active coating includes a second reaction in which a bio-active agent is reacted with the remaining unreacted amine terminated end of the spacer in the presence of a second dehydrating agent, which may be the same or different as the first dehydrating agent, to covalently bind the bio-active agent to the spacer.

Please amend paragraph [0063] as follows:

[0063] Hydrophilic poly(ethylen oxide) spacers are preferred because they have low interfacial free energy, lack binding ~~sights~~ sites, and exhibit highly dynamic motion. These characteristics are important because they increase the bioactivity of a PEO-linked bio-active agent, e.g., heparin. See, K. D. Park et al., supra.